

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 7TH. 1898

NUMBER 23

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
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### AGENTS OF THE

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*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Bonts always ready for service.

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and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mini Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches,  
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in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,  
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valuable relief for women *en ventre*. Pleasant and  
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is  
the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous  
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science  
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the  
honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James  
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,  
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies.

Rs. 12500 per bottle.

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LIPTON'S Jams.

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## WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.





beast by human beasts, and no member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to step in and cry "Hold! We are in the nineteenth century and are a Christian people, elevated above the savagery of paganism!"

Five other bulls were goaded, and two to such purpose that I chortled in my glee, and waxed bloody-minded. I have, however, been so long-winded over one bull, that I'll keep the other five for next week. They were not killed and will keep.

A. GRINGO.

#### COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Members of the coffee trade have recently appeared before members of the ways and means committee for and against the proposed duty and also the proposed internal tax on coffee. At the request of Gov. Dingley, Mr. Herman Sietken, of W. H. Crossman & Bro., and manager of the Woolen Spice Co., recently forwarded the committee the following brief:

"Respecting the question of duty on coffee at the present time I beg to submit the following:

"A year ago parties connected with the coffee trade were clamoring for a duty on the article, and at their request Senator Carter introduced a bill for the purpose.

"The stocks of coffee in the United States at that period had become very heavy. Since then they have increased to an enormous extent as is shown by the accompanying table of figures. It is fair to assume that the parties favoring a duty on coffee include those who possess a large quantity of the merchandise now on hand and from whom the government would receive no (duty) returns for a long time to come.

"The current price of the coffee that is used by the masses is nominally 6 1/4 c per pound. Before the agitation of the duty question the price was 5 1/2 c per pound. The price of the same coffee in Brazil then was 5 1/2 c per pound, inclusive of export duty, ocean freight and all expenses. It is thereby shown that the export duty which the government of Brazil collects, of 1 per cent on the first cost of less than 5 cents per pound, does not much exceed half a cent per pound. The grade of coffee, which is used all over the country and chiefly in the western states, is not an article of luxury to the users, but an absolute necessity. In times of depression, or when strikes occur, coffee and bread to those people is preferred to meat and water. Coffee is to them a stimulant and non-aliment. A specific duty on this grade—the coffee of the farmers, the miners and laborers in general—would mean an immense percentage on its value; at 5 cents per pound it would be 60 per cent, and at 4 cents 80 per cent, while the coffee of the wealthy classes ranges in price between 15 and 25 cents per pound, and the same specific duty on these grades would weigh but lightly on the class of people who consume it, but it would be very heavily felt by the many millions of our wage-earners who use ordinary coffee.

"A temporary duty as a war tax on coffee would fail of its purpose unless the tax should be imposed upon all the coffee now on hand and purchased under way here, to take effect at one and the same time. Any duty which would discriminate between the owners of merchandise, whether landed or in course of transit to the States might work great hardship and possible bankruptcy to innocent holders, who, trading under existing conditions, buying and selling in the usual way, would not be able to compete with their neighbors who possess large stocks in store.

"A war tax would be successful, as it would strike some 100 million pounds at the same time, all over the country, and there would be no discrimination between large and small, or rich and poor owners of supplies. Apart from necessity, as a war tax, a duty on coffee is not advisable for the following reasons:

"The Brazilian government is levying an export duty from sheer necessity. The area of Brazil is much greater than that of this country, and Brazil possesses poor means of communication over its territory, having not more than half a dozen railroads all told. They cannot levy their needed revenue excepting in the seaports, and Brazil's export duty on coffee is the smallest of any coffee growing country. Brazil has abstained from increasing this duty, owing to the strong desire of the Brazilian government to effect reciprocity treaties with the United States. The outlook for business for United States exports is much better than it has been. The export on all lines is increasing, and a favorable commercial treaty with Brazil will prove a great stimulus; and, as a temporary duty would not give the desired revenue. It is questionable whether the United States government should now cut off the chances for favorable reciprocity treaties, when the general condition of trade and the progress our manufacturers are making for a larger field and outlet for their goods make such treaties more to be desired than ever before.

"While it is true that most European countries tax coffee, like Great Britain, it must also be borne in mind that Great Britain is a free trade country, and only levies duty for revenue purposes, whereas the dominant powers in this country are pledged in their last party platform to duty for protection and reciprocity too. Neither Great Britain nor any of the Continental countries in Europe consume coffee to the extent it is used in this

country. In Europe much larger quantities of the higher grades are imported, and it is treated as an article of luxury. While the consumption of coffee in the United States probably averages 600,000,000 pounds per annum, of which four-fifths is Brazil coffee or the quality used by the working classes, all Europe consumes about 900,000,000 pounds, of which about two-thirds consists of high-priced coffee, and the other third of the lower grades. This proves conclusively that the use of coffee in this country is entirely different from that of Europe, and that a specific duty would tax the poor man's coffee to an enormous percentage and be but a small ratio to be added to the coffee of the wealthy.

"If war becomes a necessity, and with it an immediate need of revenue, then any class of trade clamoring for a duty should not oppose the idea of letting it fall share and share alike both on the stocks in hand and that which is about to follow later, so as to provide the government with immediate returns. If there is not to be any war a duty on coffee would mean to upset all the principles that the followers of the Republican party voted for at the last presidential election.

#### ARRIVALS OF COFFEE (ALL KINDS).

	Pounds.
July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.....	699,426,528
July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893.....	656,372,548
July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.....	554,472,272
July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895.....	61,131,592
July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896.....	549,809,872

#### DELIVERIES OF COFFEE (ALL KINDS).

	Pounds.
July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.....	582,359,824
July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893.....	526,269,496
July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.....	567,447,540
July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895.....	586,264,872
July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896.....	573,764,896

Showing probable annual consumption.....	2,284,447,600
Arrivals of coffee, all kinds July 1, 1898.....	576,639,520
Approximate normal stocks in seaports.....	1,313,548,444
Approximate normal stocks in interior.....	28,700,000
Estimated total stocks in United States.....	1,313,548,444
April 1, 1898, in wholesale and retail.....	1,009,266,600

Probable surplus stock April 1, 1898.....	304,241,794
As compared with July 1, 1897.....	576,639,520
Approximate normal stocks in interior.....	100,000,000
Estimated total stocks in United States.....	450,000,000
April 1, 1898, in wholesale and retail.....	450,000,000

Percentage of low grades, as increased imports consisted entirely of low price.....	405,000,000
Brazil coffee (say 90 per cent).....	405,000,000
Percentage of higher grades (say 10 per cent).....	45,000,000

N. B.—With some 150,000 to 400,000 wholesale and retail grocers and general mercantile stores throughout the country dealing in coffee the stocks are so widely distributed that estimates of the existing supplies must necessarily be a matter of conjecture; while the fact of having larger stocks than usual is shown by the arrivals of the past twenty-one months, which are the consequence of increased supplies from Brazil, where the last two crops in Rio and Santos alone yielded 19,000,000 bags of 132 pounds each, equaling 2,508,000,000 pounds, against former average crop of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bags for two crops—*Journal of Commerce*, New York, April 22.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee has announced already that the proposed taxes on coffee have been abandoned, as coffee is an article of necessity in the States, and cannot be considered a luxury in the main.

#### CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Crest "Chateau d'Arles" and "Montferrand" in barrels ready for bottling.

#### ART PHOTOS.

Studio, Models, Requisites, Stencils, etc.

Finest Poses from Life, the most Artistic Series existing for Painters, Sculptors, Photo Dealers, etc.

Price List, with 100 Miniature and 3 Cabinet Size Photos, 5/-, P. O. or Stamps.

S. RECKNAGEL NACHF, Munich, Bismarck, GERMANY.

#### Superfine Imported PROVISIONS

We have just received the following supplies:

- Smoked Hamburg Salame,
- Smoked eels,
- Herrings in cases,
- Smoked Hamburg beef,
- Sardines in bottles,
- Russian caviar (legitimate Astrachan)
- Sauerkraut in barrels,
- Swiss macaroni,
- Finest Frankfurt sausages,
- Chocolate Sacher,
- Tinned vegetables from Lubbeck,
- Corned Beef,
- Ginger,
- Preserved Beef,
- Pickled Beef.

A large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Brandy, etc. of all qualities.

#### The Cosmopolitan Store.

RUA DOS OURIVES, N. 88.

#### REUTERS' FINANZ - CHRONIK.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

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Underwrites the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing Vessels, Tug-boats, Steam launches, Covered and uncovered Lighters, always ready of service.

PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Stevedores—L. S. Andrews & Co.

### Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directors.

Mrs. LAVINA GLENN.

No. 1 Banha d'Hambo,

Botafogo.

### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse power and the other of 6 horse power both used, and both of the Kauting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

### Missing Friends.

DONALD, John—of Dankehl, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the ship, *Cordiller* March 28, 1897. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

FRANCISCO, Antonio—Who left Rio for Victoria Australia in 1896 at 1897. His widow is desirous of receiving news of his family which is supposed to be still resident in Rio.

CENSIORIAN, William (engineer)—The address is desired of his Widow who said he is now residing in Niteroy.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

### Hotels.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cotteto)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pastore system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvera tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR.

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

### FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive office acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthful localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with rooms for all central points of the city, passing the door. It has a large and beautiful lawn, with a large garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

### Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED IN THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto, No. 108.

Telephone 305

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-tram line from the town leaving the Largo de Carmo close to the doors of this hotel and Silvera.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

ASSEMBLEIA 82.

Telephone 299.

### GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & CO.

Proprietors.

## Hoch, Der Kaiser!

Der Kaiser auf der Vaterland  
Und Gott on High all things gummand.  
Ye two! Ach! don't you understand?  
Meinself—and Gott.

While some men sing der power divine,  
Mein soldiers sing der Wacht am Rhein,  
Und trink her health, in Rheinish wein,  
Amf me—and Gott.

Dere's France dat savgers all aroundt,  
She's us gespielt—she's no agroundt;  
Too much, ye links, she don't amount—  
Meinself—and Gott.

She will not dare to fight again;  
But, if she should, I'll show her blain  
Dot Elsass und in French Lorraine  
Are mein, by Gott.

Dere's Gran'ma links she's skein shmall heir  
Mit Bares und things she interfere—  
She'll learn none owns his hemisphere  
But me—and Gott.

She links, good for, some ships she's got,  
Und soldiers mit der scarlet coat—  
Ach! Ve could knock dem—pouf—like dot!  
Meinself—and Gott.

In times auf peace hrelened for wars,  
I hear the helm and spear of Mars,  
Und care nicht for ten thousand Cais—  
Meinself—and Gott.

In short, I humor every whim,  
Mit respect dark and visage grim;  
Gott pulls out me, and I mit him—  
Meinself—and Gott.

A. M. R. G.  
(The Old, Capetown.)

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN  
IN 1873.

## THE "VIRGINUS" CASE.

Our visitors during the past week have been more numerous than usual, owing to the fire which has temporarily—and we hope only for a very short time—suspended our friend, Mr. Crashey's business. But amongst our visitors were many old and young sea-dogs who would not be flattered by being called *lobos de mar* or any other endearing terms for sailors in foreign idioms, but like in their secret souls to be called "old sea-dogs" in their mother tongue. They came to us for news of the war, and we were well pleased to see them and hear of

«the sights they'd seen  
And the places been.»

Amongst those «sea-dogs» was one, young still, but without a particle of the puppy—sea or land—about him, you bet your bottom dollar. Brisk and blithe and business-like and breezy he came in for news, and for a breathing space our dusty office was redolent of old ocean. He asked for news of the war and we made him as muddled as we were ourselves on Wednesday. We told him the several points at which the rival squadrons were said to be, as supposed by the several telegram-mongers, and he told us, from his experience, more of those places in a few short minutes than we could have found out from books and maps in a few long days. He had been in Havana in his boyhood, and knew the Cuban coast as well as his catechism—or better, perhaps. Our principal interest at the moment was centered in Santiago de Cuba, which was then said to be—and also said not to be by the same day's telegrams—the station of Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron, and we asked for details. It was like asking the senior wrangler of his year what two and two made. Out came the information without an effort. Santiago de Cuba, said he, was splendidly protected by nature. It has a narrow, long, and winding entrance to a deep bay, big enough to hold both belligerent fleets and give them room for battle. But it would be hard for the besieging or blockading squadron to get inside. The narrow entrance is guarded at its mouth by a fort, and as the channel turns northwards the harbor from the sea looks like a blind entry. So narrow, too, is the entrance that it would be possible to place a chain or a series of beams from side to side to impede invading ships, without saying anything of submerged mines which might be placed at the entrance and up the channel. The bluffs are high and impassable for a long distance on each side of the entrance. The armaments inside of the port he did not know—

what son of briny ocean ever knows or cares for such land-lubbering details in the piping times of peace? And he was not in Santiago since the outbreak of war. Once his ship was twisted and turned, hard-a-port and hard-a-star-board till it came in front of the town. Santiago de Cuba itself looked like a town built by the Spaniards two hundred years ago, deserted by the Spaniards shortly after its foundation; and re-occupied by Spaniards the day before yesterday. «And there,» said our captain, bringing the stub of his pencil down on a spot on the rough map he had drawn to elucidate what he had been saying, «is where the victims of the *Virginus* were buried. You remember all about that. I was only a youngster at the time.» Just imagine that! That young «old sea-dog» talking to us like that, and our first-born not yet out of long clothes. But it's a way those mariners have. Briny and breezy and blowing because their complexions are fresh and ours are a trifle faded as is the way with hot-house exotics in certain seasons of the year. «*Virginus*!» we said, ruminatingly. «*Virginus*! Let us see!» But our friend the captain, afraid of losing our precious time while we saw, was already half way down the stairs. «It winds up with *le-n-s*,» he laughed back, but if you'd like to see any Admiralty charts of Cuba, I've got the whole lot of them aboard, and you're right heartily welcome to see them.» And he was gone.

Good chap, that captain! Pity we didn't think to ask his name and ship! However we shall always remember him as the captain of the *Virginus*, until we are gladdened with a sight of his cheery face once again, and then we will find out his name and ship and number. If the captain looks the ship—and the ship always looks the captain—his ship ranks A 1, at Lloyd's, copper bottomed, and we won't forget it.

But our visitor gone, we set aside his genial influence, and thought, *Virginus, Virginus*! And then it all came back to us like a flash. The *Virginus* was the ship that raised the Cuban question just a quarter of a century ago between the United States and Spain, and nearly anticipated the war which is now in its incipient stages. We flew to our books of reference—and they are many. But now we had lost all recollection of the visitor who had reminded us. We simply remembered how twenty-five years of unparalleled cruelty to a subject race might have been avoided if only the *Virginus* had had her papers in order. Our ordinary reference books told us nothing, but we neither stopped nor stayed until we obtained a copy of Wharton's «International Law Digest,» and in Vol. III we found the whole history of the case. It is too long to give in full. This is the story in brief:

The steamer *Virginus*, bearing the flag of the United States, was captured by the Spanish war ship *Yorodno* on the 3rd November, 1873, in waters claimed by the Spanish authorities to be territorial, and taken to Santiago de Cuba with her crew and passengers, amounting to one hundred and seventy prisoners, the charge being piracy and connection with certain Cuban insurgents. Four of her passengers were immediately put to death without any pretence of trial and before the capture of the ship was reported to the captain-general (the present Marshal Martinez Campos) or the news of the capture had reached Havana or Madrid. On the news reaching Washington, President Grant and his advisers took fire. Mr. Secretary Fish wired at once to the American minister in Madrid:

«The capture on the high seas of a vessel bearing the American flag presents a very grave question, which will need investigation, and the summary proceedings resulting in the punishment of death, with such rapid haste, will attract attention as inhuman and in violation of the civilization of the age. And if it prove that an American citizen has been wrongfully executed, this government will require most ample reparation.» (Nov. 7.)

That was stiff for a diplomatic document, but it was flabby in comparison

with the telegram that followed on the 12th, which contained an indictment of Spanish rule that holds good a quarter of a century from that time.

«On the 7th, the public journals announced the execution on the 11th of four persons who had been captured on the vessel, one of whom was an American citizen. The execution, as it is called, of those persons, was forced on with indecent and barbarous haste, and in defiance of all humanity and regard to the usages of the civilized world. It was perpetrated in advance of the knowledge of the capture reaching Havana or Madrid, and it would seem to have been thus perpetrated in cold blood and vindictive as to anticipate and prevent the criticism of any humane restrictions upon the prerogative of the local authorities from the government at Madrid or its representative in Havana.

«This is but another instance in the long catalogue of the defiance of the home government by those intrusted with authority in Cuba, and adds another page to the dark history of bloody vengeance and cruel disregard of the rules of civilized war and of common humanity which the military and other officials in Cuba have but too frequently made part of the history of Spain's government and of its colony.

«The promptness with which the Madrid government responded to your suggestion and forwarded instructions to the captain-general to await orders before inflicting any penalties on the passengers or crew of the *Virginus*, is accepted as evidence of their readiness to administer justice and gives promise of the promptness with which they will condemn and punish the hot thirst for blood and vengeance which was exhibited at Santiago de Cuba.

«Unquestioned, disavowal, and deprecation of the act will be accepted by the world as sufficient to relieve the government of Spain from participation in the just responsibility for the outrage. There must be a sign of mark of displeasure and a punishment to which the civilized world can point, and which other subordinate or local officials will have cause to look to as a beacon on a dangerous rock, to be forever after avoided.

You will represent this to the government at Madrid, and you will further very earnestly represent that the failure of some speedy and signed visitation of punishment on those engaged in this dark deed cannot fail to be regarded as approval of the act, and in view of the order, given to abstain from any punishments which the home government had passed upon them will be regarded as an indictment of the ability of the government of the peninsula to control the affairs of the island of Cuba. The omission to punish the acts of the 4th November in Santiago de Cuba will be a virtual abandonment of the control of the island, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as a recognition that some power more potent than that of Spain exists within that colony.

«While writing this instruction a telegram from Mr. Bull mentions that the captain and thirty-six of the crew of the *Virginus* and sixteen others were shot on the 7th and 8th instant. Such wholesale brutality and murder is almost incredible; it would be wholly incredible but for the bloody and vengeful deeds of which Cuba has been the theater. No government deserves to exist which can tolerate such crimes. Nature cries aloud against them. Spain will be hard and earnest in punishing them or she will lose her just good name.»

The Spanish government of the day dilly-dallied with the American minister for nearly a week. General Grant would not be played with, and Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles:

«Unless abundant reparation shall have been voluntarily tendered, you will demand the restoration of the *Virginus* and the release and delivery to the United States of the persons captured on her who have not already been massacred, and that the flag of the United States be saluted in the port of Santiago and the removal of punishment of the officers who were concerned in the capture of the vessel and the execution of the passengers and crew.

«In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days from this date, you will, at the expiration of that time, close your legation, and will, with your secretary, leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of your legation.»

It was dangerous to attempt to cross Grant. Spain saw its danger and gave in. The *Virginus* and her surviving passengers were promptly delivered up, and Spain paid \$80,000 as compensation for the barbarity of her officials in Cuba. Five and twenty years of added horrors have gone by in Cuba, and within sight of those graves at the head of Santiago bay may come the just retribution which has been but too long delayed.

«We see that our American exchanges published a telegram from Rio, dated May 3 stating that congress was opened that day with the reading of a message from the President, General Campos Salles. Of course no such telegram was ever sent from here. It is a case of «padding out telegrams,» in which so many mistakes are made. The case of making Consul Kruger of Muth figure as President Bull Kruger, of the South African republic, which occurred here a few days ago, was another case in point.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

MAY 31.—The New York *Herald* publishes an interview which its correspondent in the Philippines has had with the insurgent chief Aguinaldo, in which the latter declares he has only 1500 men at his orders, and that he and his army are badly fed but determined. If he had means supplied to him his force would be doubled immediately in number. With arms and ammunition supplied to him, he calculates that he could have 15,000 men in the field in the month of July. He added that yesterday his men captured 500 Mauser rifles which had been abandoned by the Spaniards, a howitzer and some small pieces of artillery. (It has since been said that last Tuesday the insurgents were supplied with 3,000 Mausers and 30,000 rounds of cartridges.)

The cruiser «Columbi» accidentally came into collision on the high seas with the little British steamer «Pascablo» of 950 tons which sank. The crew consisting of 21 persons were all saved. The «Columbi»'s bows were badly damaged. The cause of the collision was that the war-ship was going at full speed with all lights out.

Admiral Dewey's despatch boats captured the steamer «Leyte», which was attempting to run the block ade in Manila. On board was seized a large lot of correspondence addressed to General August.

Telegrams from Hong Kong report that General August has set a price of £5,000 on the head of Aguinaldo.

A prize crew from the «Saint Paul» brought the British ship «Restormel» (1285 tons) into Key West, she having been caught trying to run the blockade in Santiago de Cuba.

News has been received at Key West that General Curillo at the head of 500 Cubans has taken San Juan de los Remedios, 304 Mausers and a large quantity of ammunition.

It is announced from Toronto, Canada, that prayers were offered at all the churches and chapels for an Anglo-American alliance, the national hymns of the two nations being played on the organs.

Telegrams received from Cuba in New York state that two English war correspondents have been arrested close to Matanzas, and have been charged with being American spies.

The New York *Times* denies that there is anything more in the much spoken of Anglo-American alliance, than a treaty of commerce.

JUNE 1.—An official telegram from Commodore Schley (from where is not stated but probably Santiago de Cuba, informs the government that on Sunday last, two Spanish torpedo boats attempted to approach the war ships «Texas» and «Brooklyn», but being discovered by the means of the searchlights were beaten off by the quick-firing guns.

There has been a small affair at Matanzas between an American gunboat and the forts. The result was insignificant.

The government has ordered the port authorities to warn all merchant ships that there is danger in being captured by Spanish war ships near Mexican ports.

The Spanish brigantine «Santa Maria de Lourdes» has been captured by the American ships in Cuban waters.

Three English war correspondents were taken prisoners by the Spanish soldiers in Cuba. They proved to be Paul Robinson of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and Wigham and Knight of the *Times*. They were not only set at liberty by Marshal Blanco, but were also given a *parole* through Cuba as far as Spanish authorities are concerned. (Does our staff has done some camouflaging with Paul Robinson in Afghanistan, South Africa and Egypt, and he expects to hear of him breaking the Spanish lines and gaining the insurgent camp if ago has not scattered his news.) In any case, the *Pall Mall* will have some interesting articles on the situation in Cuba. (Did will be worthy of the author.) In my London Garden.

Collier (Cuba) is said to have made himself master of nearly the whole of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Small pox and dysentery are reported to have broken out in the Boston «cruiser» in the Philippines. The outbreak is attributed to eating bad fish.

Great popular indignation against the British, who had been displayed in Manila, was publicly manifested in an effigy of Queen Victoria.

JUNE 2.—Some reliable information has come to hand and has been published by the New York *Herald* as to the first encounter between the Spanish fleet and Commodore Schley's flying squadron off Santiago de Cuba on the 31st. It appears that taking advantage of the darkness of the night, two torpedo boats left the harbor and were making for the blockading squadron when they were discovered by the searchlights of the Texas and fired upon. The other ships also threw their lights on the harbor mouth, and fired on the torpedo boats which were obliged to retreat. Thinking the move covered an attempt on the part of Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago, Commodore Schley prepared for action but beyond exchanging a few shots with the forts, nothing resulted. Later on, Schley wishing to ascer-

tain for certain that Admiral Cervera's fleet was in the bay, ordered the «Marblehead» to approach the entrance and make a reconnaissance. The forts opened fire and were seconded by the «Cristobal Colon» which was in the channel, but the «Marblehead» was able to report the presence of the «Viscaya», «Oquendo», «Colon», «Marta Teresa», «Fuente y Platon» in the bay. When the «Colon» opened fire, the «Massachusetts» ran in within 4000 yards of the entrance and brought her 13-inch

guns to play. She was quickly supported by the "Iowa" and "New Orleans," and a lively cannonade ensued which lasted for 55 minutes on the part of the blockading squadron, while the forts were silenced and the "Colón" withdrawn. (The Americans claim that the "Colón" was seriously damaged, and the Spanish press asserts that the "Colón" beat of the blockading squadron).

JUNE 3.—President McKinley has proposed to Congress to promote all the officers who were engaged at Cavite.

It is calculated that the war will cost the United States 600,000,000 of dollars per year.

JUNE 4.—The navy department asserts that the "Merrimac" which was sunk at the entrance to Santiago harbor was designedly sunk to prevent the exit of the Spanish squadron. The crew of the sunken ship was composed of six sailors and an officer, all volunteers for the duty. Admiral Sampson is said to have proposed to the government to exchange the prisoners taken from the "Merrimac" for Spanish prisoners taken by him.

JUNE 5.—Telegrams from Port-au-Prince say that the bombardment of Santiago was recommenced on Thursday last, and that the forts were silenced. The insurgents attacked the town from the land side but were driven off with heavy loss.

The newspaper correspondents off Santiago say the "Merrimac" was blown up by the second line of torpedoes in the harbor. She was a large old hulk specially brought for the purpose of blocking the channel. Admiral Sampson, who appears to be off Santiago also, called for volunteers for the work and close upon 2000 offered. Seven were selected and the command was given to Lieut. Holston. The "Merrimac" passed in under a heavy cross fire of lead until she struck the torpedo and sank. The crew managed to escape in a boat, but not being warranted in firing the fire already passed, they pulled into the bay where they were made prisoners.

#### Spain.

MAY 31.—The *Epoca* of Madrid has published an article in which it says that it is easy to foresee that the outcome of the war will be disastrous to Spain.

MAY 31.—The Spanish government is about to ask the Cortes for a vote of credit to enable Spain to be represented in the Paris exhibition of 1900. (Sorely an inopportune time).

The report grows in Madrid that the diplomatic policy of the United States now tends towards peace (11th).

Pierre Loti, the French writer who offered his services to Spain as a naval officer, but was prevented from serving by the French government, has been decorated with the grand cross of Isabella I.

The want of silver money in Spain has caused great loss to the internal trade. The government to remedy the situation has ordered large quantities to be coined, and the national mint is daily issuing 40,000 duros in coins of various values.

The Madrid papers say that the loan of 200 million pesetas which Sr. Leon y Castillo, the Spanish minister in Paris, was empowered to raise in France, will be guaranteed by the revenue of the tobacco tax.

JUNE 1.—Admiral Cervera has again delayed the departure of his fleet from Cadiz to effect repairs to some of his torpedo boats.

There was a great run on the Bank of Spain owing to the alarming rumors about its stability. The bank stood the brunt.

The religious orders in Spain have complained that many of their members in the Philippine islands have been barbarously murdered, and assert that if the Spanish government cannot protect them they will be compelled to order their brethren to emigrate to other islands.

General Weyler arrived at Santander on Wednesday and received a tremendous ovation at the hands of the populace.

Two men found disguised as beggars, and taking notes in the vicinity of the arsenal at Ferrol were arrested as spies. One is said to be an Argentine.

JUNE 3.—The Spanish press affirms that Spanish arms achieved a triumph in the bombardment of Santiago. It is asserted that Commodore Schley had eleven ships engaged, that the action lasted three hours, that the "Iowa" was seriously damaged by two shells bursting on her deck, that one American ship was set on fire and another crippled. It is further declared that neither the "Cristóbal Colón" nor the forts were injured, and that Admiral Cervera conducted the action in person.

The "Imparcial" of Madrid states that Admiral Cervera's fleet was not in Santiago during the bombardment, he having left the bay, and the "Cristóbal Colón" was alone there to represent Spanish prowess. (It is, however, certain that Cervera's fleet is in Santiago, as Schley's official telegram to Minister Long states the fact).

JUNE 4.—Sr. Giron declared in the Cortes that Spain would only accept peace with the United States on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*.

The Pope is said to be about to address a pastoral to the Spanish clergy inciting them to defend Spain.

The Queen-regent has addressed a note of felicitation to the army and navy on the signal victory achieved by the soldiers and sailors in Santiago, who with the greatest heroism defended the integrity of their fatherland.

The government received a telegram from Santiago saying that on Friday, the American war-vessel "Merrimac" tried to force the entrance to Santiago harbor at half past three in the morning, but was sunk by the fire of the forts. An officer and seven sailors were

taken prisoners. Another official telegram states that the American fleet retired from Santiago after sustaining this defeat.

JUNE 5.—The Spanish people are wild with delight over the sinking of the "Merrimac."

#### Great Britain.

MAY 31.—It is announced in London that General Miles left Tampa last night with his staff for Cuba. His reported intention is to effect a landing at Cape Mayai on the east of Cuba.

JUNE 1.—The correspondent at Key West of the London *Times* reports that on the night of the 24th May, the steamship "Florida" left Key West with the Cuban leaders Sanguilly, Quesada, Dorst and Castillo, 330 insurgent troops and 100 Americans on board, together with 8,000 rifles, two million rounds of cartridges, 75 mules and 30 horses. The landing was effected on the 25th May about 25 miles east of Havana where 1,500 insurgents were waiting for the arrival of the "Florida" and took charge of her stores. Sanguilly left at once for the headquarters of Maximo Gomez to deliver the letters addressed to him by President McKinley.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 7th, 1898.

THE memorandum from a well-known New York coffee importer which we publish in another column, is an exceptionally clear and exhaustive statement of the case as presented by the American protectionists in opposition to the imposition of a duty on coffee. No matter what the necessities of the government may be, the interests of the protective system are to be first considered and legislation must conform to them. No one denies that an import duty on coffee will yield a large, sure and easily collected revenue, and but few will deny that it is a tax which is not only very uniformly distributed but will weigh very lightly on the people. A tax of one cent a pound would yield about \$5,750,000, of two cents a pound about \$11,500,000, and of three cents a pound about \$17,250,000 per annum. And of what consequence is an addition of one, two or three cents to the present abnormally low price of coffee? The average consumption per capita in the United States is a little over eight pounds, from which it will be seen that the tax amounts to only about 25 cents per capita per annum even at the highest rate! This certainly can not be considered a very crushing burden, and as the poor man is clearly responsible for the election of the congressmen who did most to force the United States into the present war, he surely can not grumble at this modest addition to his expenditure. As for higher prices in producing countries, this contingency need not be anticipated for some time to come because of the greatly increased production. With regard to the reciprocity argument, there is nothing to warrant the statements made. Brazil has explicitly declined to enter into another reciprocity treaty, as stated by the President in his last message, and there are no indications that such a treaty would be favorably considered for many years to come. The feeling here is decidedly antagonistic to another treaty. Brazil already enjoys very substantial advantages in the free introduction of coffee and rubber

into American markets, and would not care to sacrifice her revenue for a few smaller favors. She might like to secure free admission for her sugar and tobacco, but the country will not consent to enter into another treaty merely for these two products. As for the export duty levied on coffee, this is now a state tax and not one levied by the national government. All things considered, the people of the United States can better afford to pay a little more for their tea and coffee, than for the woollens which are necessary to keep them warm. A system which taxes clothing heavily and exempts articles like tea and coffee, merits very little respect from intelligent men.

For the better understanding of the question, we should like to inform our distant subscribers that the telegraph services upon which we depend for our war news, are mainly derived from two sources: the old established Havas agency, and a re-hash of the so-called Galveston service forwarded from Buenos Aires. The Havas service here is a limited and very unsatisfactory one, and it is noticeably defective in British and American news. With headquarters at Paris, where newspaper *canards* have become notorious, and with limited connections in Great Britain and the United States, the Havas agency very naturally provides us with continental news and opinions, to the partial exclusion of all others. The sympathies of the agency would naturally be with Spain. On the other side, the so-called Galveston source would naturally give us news strongly partial to the United States, and much fuller in information affecting the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. News from this source will be greatly influenced by the sensationalism which pervades American newspaper work. Two of our morning contemporaries have representatives in Buenos Aires, who take what they want from the telegrams received by *La Prensa* and *La Nación*, and then transmit the same to this city. This of course implies a very great saving in expense, but it also involves additional mistakes, as we have had occasion to verify by comparing the condensed or abbreviated dispatch sent here, with the original published in Buenos Aires. It must be borne in mind that the telegraph news agencies are not responsible for all the blunders published; the news editors must also bear a very considerable share. Late, we are glad to say, the *Journal de Comercio* has inaugurated what we may be permitted to call an additional war service of its own, which is certainly a great improvement on the general service, though it does not cover the space which another contemporary gives to its amplified telegrams. Its ordinary service is the cheap and meagre one furnished by Havas, and it was full time for the display of the liberality and enterprise which we are glad to note. All news received, however, is largely of the sensational and uncertain character which we described in our last issue. It is impossible, perhaps, to expect a war correspondent to be critical and careful, when his newspaper and its readers are demanding exciting news every day, but at this distance his inventions become very tiresome.

The *Cruz de Petropolis* recently stated that, on account of the high cost of the work of the Comissão da Carta Chorographica, the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to suspend the service and that it contemplates contracting with a "competent person" the making of a chorographical, climatological, botanical, geological and magnetic map of the state. This is equivalent to a confession that in the direction of its technical affairs the previous administrations of the state have signally failed, and that the present one finds itself incompetent to cope with the difficulties except through an appeal to the contract system. The question naturally arises whether a careful examination of other branches of the administration, such as finance, justice, public instruction, even that of the gubernatorial office itself, might not reveal the same failure and the desirability of an appeal to the same system of administration by contract. Surely for these branches of the public service it would be quite as easy to find a "competent person" as for the contemplated scientific survey of the state. The situation is proving rich in new formulas of government.

The actual governor (on leave) of the state of São Paulo and president-elect of the republic, has discovered that *governar é queiser* (to govern is to will), and the present governor of Rio de Janeiro, and possible aspirant to future greater honors, seems to be preparing himself to announce the rival formula—*governar é contratar* (to govern is to contract). The battle of the formulas will be watched with interest.

THERE are now two of 'em, who are nineteen family placing us under everlasting obligations. On the 2nd inst, the *Journal de Comercio* re-published the *Keris*'s highly complimentary article in its most conspicuous place, and gave us the honor of a headline. We trust the *Economist* will not feel hurt by this little display of favoritism, for we made no effort whatever to achieve such a distinction. The director of the *Journal*, however, never does anything by halves, so when he went out gunning with his new chim he loaded his gun for me particular bird, and wasted no shot in the air. Now that the Portuguese as well as the English world is aware of the honors conferred upon us, we simply wish to say that we are continuing business at the old stand and that our rates have not been raised.

THE name of the *Temerario* should be changed to the *Timonario*. At the outbreak of the war, she was expected to play Old Harry with the American shipping in the River Plate, and ferns were for a time entertained of the damage she might do to the *Oregon* and *Mariela*. American merchant vessels up the Paraná, at San Nicolas and Rosario, were afraid to put to sea for fear of this bold battleship, and thought her move up to Asuncion was only a *ruse de guerre*. But it wasn't. The *Temerario*, despite her daring name, has established for herself a reputation unique in the annals of warfare. She has run away from the fight, and far up river—as far up as she could get—she has been allowed to remain by the Paraguayan government safely on condition that she does not leave until the war is over. And that was all the commander of the bold *Temerario* wanted, evidently. But what a fearful record for the captain and his crew!

"WHEN a couple of school-children fall out," said Smalley the other day, "you may be perfectly sure that they'll get down to personalities right away. And the one in the wrong is dead sure to open the bill with: 'Who are you, anyway? Maybe you think you are somebody, but you ain't! If you think you know more than anybody else, you're quite mistaken! I'd have you know I am just as good as you are, and know quite as much, and my papa won't have anything to say to your folks now!' And there's a very numerous class of men in this world who argue in very much the same way. The question under discussion isn't half as important as the personality of an opponent. They can't be polite; they can only be abusive. And they incessantly seek to show that the other fellow is an ignorant, a nonentity, a trickster, and even worse, and then they demonstrate their lack of judgment and good taste by trying to carry on a discussion with him! But! such failings make me sick! It is worse than useless to argue with them, for they never get beyond 'who are you, anyway?' They are always crowding themselves into occupations for which they have no aptitude, and they are always forcing themselves upon others in the most aggressive manner. Now, you see, I'm a man of peace, and I believe in letting the dogs sleep, as a prominent Brazilian newspaper translated a familiar English proverb a few days ago. I don't expect to agree with everybody, and I don't care to be called a nigger because I prefer to exercise a little rational independence."

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Rio de Janeiro, June 7th, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir, I wish to draw attention to the cruel practice prevalent here of chicken-vendors carrying their unfortunate birds for hours suspended by the legs with beaks pointed downwards, necessarily causing much needless suffering.

What the condition of these helpless birds can be after this barbarous mode of transport may be imagined.

Brazilians have kind hearts and perhaps were their attention drawn to the matter, measures might be taken to put a stop to this custom.

I here no branch here established for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? I enclose my card and remain,

Faithfully yours,

A PASSING STRANGER, F.T.S.

Many years ago a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was organized in this city and enjoyed a festival existence for some time. Its members secured honorary and corresponding memberships in various foreign societies, and it conferred similar favors on various philanthropic foreigners—all that which was duly recorded in the newspapers. And it never heard of its making a single attempt to prevent cruelty to animals. The flagging of draught animals in the streets, and the many other barbarous practices noticed in the streets and markets, were never disturbed. It would be a good deed to arouse more sympathy for dumb animals, and this could probably be done were some influential Brazilian to take up the matter in real earnest.—Ed. N.Y.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The cold is said to have been unusually severe. In various interior districts of S. Paulo, in some localities the coffee trees have been slightly injured, but in general they have escaped.

—In Santa Rosa, S. Paulo, the recent frosts have done very little harm to the coffee trees. In that district the picking will be finished this month, and it is estimated that the crop will aggregate 30,000 arrobas, against 70,000 arrobas last year.

—The *Reporters* of Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, says that of the millions of coffee trees planted in that district, some of which are just ready to enter into combat with the crisis which weighs upon us, not one of them has been touched by the recent heavy frosts.

—The following statement shows the quantity of coffee carried to Santos by the trains of the S. Paulo Railway Co. during the years therein mentioned:

1892-93.....	3,057,851 bags
1893-94.....	1,689,673 "
1894-95.....	4,010,249 "
1895-96.....	3,077,975 "
1896-97.....	5,101,489 "

Of this coffee the following quantity was received from the trains of the Paulista railway:

1892-93.....	2,617,366 bags
1893-94.....	1,376,935 "
1894-95.....	3,304,501 "
1895-96.....	2,653,277 "
1896-97.....	4,221,882 "

Of the coffee carried by the Paulista trains the following quantity was furnished by the Mogiana railway:

1892-93.....	1,209,450 bags
1893-94.....	659,584 "
1894-95.....	1,438,040 "
1895-96.....	1,348,284 "
1896-97.....	2,074,262 "

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the 4th district of Niterói there are 466 registered voters.

—In the five months from January to May inclusive 11,006 persons emigrated from Ceará to the more northern states.

—The governor of Pará offers free passage to persons who wish to emigrate to that state from the drought-stricken regions of Ceará, Piauí, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte.

—Lieut. Serejo, who without having obtained the requisite leave of absence went to Europe with Gov. Filote Pires, has been ordered to report within 30 days at the headquarters of the 1st military district.

—In the Misericórdia hospital at Ceará it is said to be in critical circumstances on account of want of funds. It has been necessary to reduce the number of patients and to appoint a committee for soliciting alms.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul says that Dr. Victorino Monteiro is expected to arrive there on a political mission. We suspect that there is another plan for keeping the people of Rio Grande deprived of the benefits of self-government.

—In Sergipe vice-governor Pereira Lobo has been found guilty of the crimes of which he is accused and has been consequently sentenced to lose his office, being moreover disqualified from holding henceforward and office in the state.

—The *Notícia* of Araraquara, S. Paulo, of the 29th ult., says that during the last few days yellow fever had increased at an alarming rate in that town. Araraquara must be in a very bad sanitary condition to have an epidemic of yellow fever during so cool a season.

—The Santa Catharina republicans are greatly offended because the government has removed Maj. Felipe Schmidt to some post connected with military works in the state of Minas Geraes. This officer is a candidate for the governorship of Santa Catharina. It would not be a bad rule to follow, that of removal to some distant post, whenever a military officer becomes a candidate for a civil office.

## CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

Played on May 29th, between an Eleven of the S. P. A. C. and the S. Paulo Railway C. C., and won by the club, after a pleasant and evenly contested game. The presence of so many ladies added greatly to the enjoyment of the day.

The scores were as follows:

S. PAULO RAILWAY.	
P. C. Pfordre, B. Sparkes.....	2
R. Wyatt, C. Kirkman, B. Sparkes.....	21
J. S. Webster, B. Blouley.....	1
E. C. Knight, B. Sparkes.....	1
F. Stewart, B. Sparkes.....	3
A. N. Crompton, C. Kirkman, B. Miller.....	15
L. M. Howe, run out.....	21
J. W. Shaw, B. Blouley.....	7
G. Mackintyre, run out.....	7
W. B. Browne, B. Miller.....	5
A. Andrade, not out.....	1
Extras.....	6
Total.....	92

## S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

C. W. Miller, B. Shaw.....	8
J. Blomley, B. Wyatt.....	7
R. Kvill, C. Knight, B. Shaw.....	2
W. P. Rule, C. Shaw, B. Wyatt.....	27
P. W. Crew, R. Webster, B. Knight.....	24
W. Jeffrey, C. Crompton, B. Webster.....	20
H. Kirkman, B. Wyatt.....	3
R. L. Thelwell, run out.....	3
F. Sparkes, C. Stewart, B. Webster.....	2
W. Holland, not out.....	0
H. Oellahan, not out.....	0
Extras.....	17
Total.....	110

## RAILROAD NOTES

—On Saturday the Leopoldina Railway Co. issued in London debentures to the amount of £1,300,000.

—It is said that the broad gauge on the São Paulo branch of the Central railway will be completed to Timbaté by the end of the month.

—On the 25th ult. there was a collision between two trains on the OESTE de Minas railway between the stations of Cunha Verde and Pordões. One passenger was killed and over 20 other persons were wounded. Several of the cars were demolished.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—At the entrance of the port of Victoria on the 1st inst. there was a collision between the steamers *Habibi* and *Puma*. The latter was considerably damaged and ran aground.

—According to the *Pais* telegrams received from Pará it is stated that the *Rifugio* (ex-Netheroy, ex-Cid) has been lying in that port. Curious, isn't it? The same steamer was reported from Key West.

—By some unaccountable oversight last week we omitted to publish the list of passengers who landed in Rio from the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner *Ocellana*, kindly supplied to us by Mr. Alton, the purser, who also sent us copies of the latest English papers. We have to make tardy amends for our oversight by now publishing the list, as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. Vanorden, Mr. and Mrs. Sollom and child, Mr. Rene Vamolen, Mrs. Marques, Mrs. J. P. Gregory, Mr. S. J. Young, Mr. A. H. de Vasconcellos, Mr. Gruntditch, Mr. Manuel Garona, Mr. A. D. M. Gonçalves, Mr. and Mrs. José E. Esteves, Mr. and Mrs. Pasos de Barros, Master Serge de Barros, Miss Balkard, Mr. Ulysses Vinna Pillio, Mr. David A. Fernandez, Mr. L. Correa de Brito, Mr. L. Filgueiras, Mr. J. A. de Castro Meneses, Mr. J. P. de Arruda, Dr. Luiz de Aguiar, Colonel P. L. D. Nahue, Mr. P. dos Santos Jacinto, Mr. J. Coelho Aguilhões, Mr. J. Pereira Coelho, Mr. Calio Vieira, and Mr. Manuel C. Leão.

—The telegram received from London announcing the amalgamation of three important European lines of steamers will be read with some interest by those engaged in mercantile affairs. The *Compagnie de Navigation Generale* and *Hamburg American* companies have arranged to make the voyage between Europe and South America in concert. The first two companies are both already well known here, while the other has hitherto competed with the *North German Lloyd* between German ports and New York. Port of its steamers, entered on the list of auxiliary cruisers of the German marine, were at the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States among the best on the route between Hamburg and New York, viz the *Fast Bremen*, and the *Normania* of 10,500 tons each and the *Columbia* and *Angela Victoria* of 9,500 tons. The *Normania* and *Columbia* have been sold to the Spanish government. The parsuasion of trade between Europe and the United States in consequence of the war has induced the Hamburg-American Company to enter into this arrangement with the two Italian lines and put at our service their excellent fleet of steamers. —*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were regattas on Botafogo Bay on Sunday last, which drew together a great many pleasure-seekers.

—During the 24 open days of the past month the national library was frequented by 1,829 readers, who consulted 2,385 works.

—Two pickpockets were captured in the Bom Jesus church on the evening of the 31st inst. while plying their interesting occupation.

—It is said that the Morro Velho cricketers are arranging to send a team to Rio during the holidays at the end of the month. They will be heartily welcomed and royally entertained.

—On Tuesday burglars again visited the department of industry, but on this occasion were not so fortunate as on that of their first visit, one of their number being discovered and arrested.

—As some of our hack numbers are giving out already we must advise our readers to subscribe for the paper rather than trust to chance purchases. The demand for *The News* is steadily growing—notwithstanding the confident expectations to the contrary—and we cannot always provide against the exhaustion of any particular number.

—About 200 alleged thieves have recently been arrested by the police authorities. As they are usually described as *gatos com chifres* we trust that these will be taken to restrain their future activity.

—We hear that the Japanese minister at this capital, Mr. Y. Toyama, is about to visit the city and state of São Paulo. He goes unofficially and as a simple traveller. We hope that he will have a pleasant trip, as well as an interesting and profitable one. São Paulo is a rich and progressive state and no foreigner ever goes there without bringing away pleasant impressions.

—Mr. John T. Lewis, who for the last five years has filled the office of United States vice-consul at this port, left for home on a brief visit on Saturday last, per *ss. Galileo*. The fact that Mr. Lewis' services were retained by a new administration of a different party, shows the high appreciation in which he is held at Washington. We wish him a pleasant trip and a speedy return.

—The commercial library founded by the Câmara Syndical dos Corretores was opened at the exchange building on Saturday. President Bráulio de Moraes was present and received a cordial and enthusiastic welcome from the merchants who were very much gratified at his appearing among them, this being the first public ceremony that he has attended in person since the attempt was made on his life in November last.

—We see by an advertisement in the *Journal* of Sunday last that the Lamogeiros Club will give a smoking concert on Saturday the 25th inst. and that the second dance of the season will be held at the Club on the evening of the 28th inst. The cool season is now well advanced and it is anticipated that the attendance will be good. The club-rooms are now in splendid condition and entertainments there are sure to be thoroughly enjoyed.

—We see by *The Standard* of May 14th that Rev. Henry Mosley, for many years chaplain of the British Church in this city, was married to Miss Grace Edith Millet in London on the 10th of the same month. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands at Christ's Church, Lancaster-gate. Mr. Mosley's many friends in Brazil are wishing him and his bride every happiness and a long journey together in life.

—At Campinho on Sunday about 6 o'clock p. m. there was an explosion of a powder magazine containing 1,500 kilos of damaged gunpowder. The shock caused the fall of an adjoining building and injured several others. At a neighboring church, at which there was religious service at the time, the candles were extinguished. Several persons were wounded and much alarm was excited by the explosion, which is supposed to have been caused by a racket.

—The grand naval parade announced for next Saturday seems to be exciting much interest. Capt. Alexandro de Alencar, the gallant commander of the *Apudaban*, will be in command, and one of the battalions will be commanded by Lieut. Sylvio Pellico, the heroic defender of Villegaignon. Many other revolutionary officers will take a prominent part, and all along the line of march ladies, we are informed, will shower flowers on the officers and men as they pass.

—The report of Dr. Gabriel Luz Ferreira, assistant solicitor-general of the Federal District, in the case of the persons accused of plotting against the life of the President of the republic, was published last Thursday. He contests the validity of the plea of the prisoners who allege that they were intimidated by the police authorities into making false statements. He does not think that the Vice-President can be legally tried by the ordinary criminal courts and he contends that the indictment of Noya and Teixeira Franca should be quashed.

—Some time ago two clerks of the firm of Mattos Almeida Leite & Co. managed to get possession of a check-book of the firm, whose signature they forged on a check for 5000 \$.

The check being paid, they left with the money on the 24th ult. on the steamer *Brigandini* and are now supposed to be in Bahia. The forgery was discovered only on the 26th, and complaint was made to the police authorities who some days ago, after having investigated the matter, applied to the first district court for a warrant for the arrest of the criminals.

—The articles which Gen. Galvão is publishing are well worth reading. They confirm what has already been repeatedly shown, that is that the war in Rio Grande do Sul and the naval revolution were caused by Marshal Floriano's personal desire, for purposes of his own, in holding Julio de Castilhos in office against the will of the people of Rio Grande do Sul. They also confirm what has been said in regard to Castilhos' opposing pacification because he wished to use the troops of the general government in completely exterminating his adversaries.

—On Friday Col. Thomé Corleiro, commander of the 10th battalion of infantry, testified that on the day of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt he was met on Rua Sete de Setembro by an unknown person whom he describes as being well dressed and who, handing him a paper, said:—"Keep this; they are the same as those of the military school."

On examining the paper afterwards he found that it contained a list of names, among which were those of Manoel Victorino, Quintino Bocayeva, Glycerio and Barbosa Lima. This paper he gave to the minister of justice.

—At the casa de detenção there have been disturbances caused, it is said, by the order of the chief of police for giving only half rations to prisoners recently lodged in that establishment.

—The country merchant really ought not to be so green. It should be declared criminal. On the 4th a merchant from Philadelphia, Minas Geraes, complained to the police that he had only arrived here on the evening of the 2nd instant, and that on the next evening he visited a low place in Rua Senhor dos Passos, which in spite of its name is one of the lowest streets in the city. When he came away he discovered that 2,000 had been taken from one of his pockets. We can't feel much sympathy for such a man. In fact the money in question, should it be recovered, should be forfeited to some charity.

—According to returns published yesterday the congressional election held on Sunday in the 3rd district of this city resulted in the triumph of Dr. Sá Freire, the opposition candidate, by a majority of 120. This result was due to the celebrated *Triangle*, which is thus shown to be still under the control of the p. r. f. Sá Freire's majority in the *Triangle* was 1,041, while that of Lins de Vasconcellos, the government candidate, in the rest of the district was 621. If the constituency of the 3rd district had the proper public spirit, it would not permit its elections to continue to be vitiated by votes that are notorious frauds. Several disturbances at the voting places are reported.

—Referring to the departure of Mr. Lewis, United States vice-consul at this port, the *Journal do Brazil* in its issue of last Saturday says:

"Mr. John T. Lewis, vice-consul general of the United States of America at this capital, leaves to-day for New-York on board the steamer *Galileo*. At the Hotel Britto, Mr. Seeger, consul general of the same nation, will this morning give this distinguished gentleman a breakfast to which all the officers of the legation and consulate are invited. At this farewell entertainment in which will be shown to Mr. Lewis the esteem and friendly feelings with which he is justly regarded, Col. Bryan, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, will preside. During the period in which Mr. Lewis has represented his country in Brazil he has won general popularity and regard and all his friends unite in wishing his speedy return." On the following day that journal and others in giving an account of the breakfast spoke of Mr. Lewis in very complimentary terms.

## RITHS.

On the 31st ult., at 2, Rua Dr. Moura Brazil, the wife of Howard Pelling Smith, of a son.

On the 25th May, at Mariano Procopio, (Minas Geraes), the wife of Mr. C. E. Hogg, of a daughter.

## BRITISH CHURCH

A meeting of subscribers to the British Church Fund will be held at the London and River Plate Bank on Friday, 10th instant, at 4 p. m., to decide upon what application shall be made of the subscriptions received for the repair of the church edifice. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

## S. DOMINGOS CRICKET.

The inauguration of the new athletic grounds in S. Domingos is fixed for Sunday next (12th), on which occasion there will be cricket and lawn tennis and tea, in addition to the inaugural ceremonies. It is expected, of course, that the ladies will be in attendance to take charge of the lawn tennis and the tea cups.

We are informed that the bicycle track, measuring 450 metres, is just finished. The ground is not yet in prime condition, but the club wishes to open the season without delay and expects that every allowance will be made. And, surely, the courteous and public spirit shown will entitle the club to generous praise, instead of a suspicion of criticism.

## CRICKET MATCH.

We have been asked to announce the forthcoming match, on the 9th inst., of the London & River Plate Bank v. the London & Brazilian Bank and the British Bank to come off at the old Passandú ground. The combined team of the latter banks will be composed of J. Mawson, A. G. Blake, O. Rolls, J. Cooper, R. Brooking (captain), H. Evers, Robinson, E. Roberts, H. Synthe, C. Stuart Smith, and C. B. Mawson, with W. J. Millions as reserve. The London and River Plate Bank team will be chosen from the following: H. A. De Gide, P. S. Youle, E. A. Carré, T. S. Jackson, C. A. Conolly, J. S. Cole, E. A. Ridgway, C. Lynch, O. Cox, H. Hargreaves, E. A. Stevens, C. H. Fritchard. Players are requested to be on the ground at 10.30 a. m. Play will commence at 11 a. m. sharp.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*O Cambio, ou o Brazil e o Sul*, Prof. Leopoldo Baudin, by Sr. José Duarte, Rodrigues. The author is a well known Brazilian banker of São Paulo, and his discussion of the question of exchange will therefore be read with interest. Exchange as it now stands in Brazil is a very complicated study, and it may be assumed that this monograph of 260 pages still leaves many points unsettled. We shall read the discussion with pleasure, and shall hope to find opportunity for reproducing some of its arguments in these columns.







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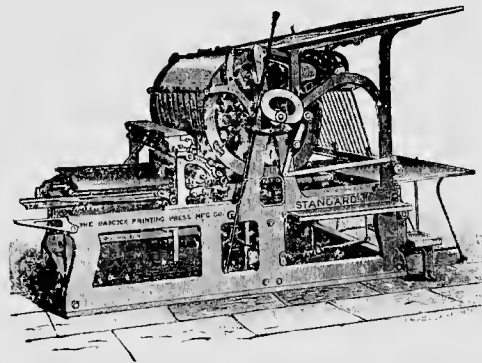
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This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1870, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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